



City and County of the City of Chester.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY AND  
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CHESTER

ON THE

## HEALTH OF THE CITY IN 1935

BY

J. W. LOBBAN, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.,  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.





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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1934-35).

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Chairman - - - COUNCILLOR R. W. DUNN.  
Deputy-Chairman - - - COUNCILLOR E. E. ASHTON.

### Members :

ALDERMAN S. R. A. WALL.	COUNCILLOR C. SCONCE.
„ A. S. DUTTON.	„ J. M. SIMON.
„ F. D. PRICE.	„ T. M. HOOSON.
„ PHYLLIS BROWN.	„ KATE CLARKE.
COUNCILLOR J. S. STANFIELD.	„ E. W. KEYES.
„ J. C. DALTON.	„ A. DAVIES.
	„ A. CHARMLEY.

The Mayor (COUNCILLOR J. H. LAYBOURNE) is an *ex-officio* Member of all Committees of the Council.

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## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent, Corporation Hospitals, and Tuberculosis Officer.	J. W. Lobban, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer, etc.	A. T. G. Thomas, M.D., D.P.H.
*† Chief Sanitary Inspector, Food Inspector, Factory Acts Supervision, etc.	S. H. Moore, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.
*† Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Food Inspector, etc.	W. B. Calder, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.
*† District Sanitary Inspector .....	A. G. Watkin, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.
Assistant District Inspector .....	H. J. Hewitt, M.S.I.A.
*Housing Inspector .....	M. G. H. Tresidder, C.R.S.I.
*Abattoir Superintendent and Assistant Meat Inspector.	J. H. Withington, M.S.I.A.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS—continued.

†Health Visitors, Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, Care of the Blind and Mental Deficiency and School Nurse and respective Clinics. Each one for a district in the City.	C. V. Rochford, C.R.S.I. E. Brayne, S.R.N. L. Robson, C.R.S.I. G.T. A. E. Austin, S.R.N. Z. K. Wilkins, S.R.N., H.V.C.
Chief Clerk .....	F. Thomas.
§Assistant Clerks .....	T. R. Blythe, A.M.S.I.A. W. H. Wilkinson, Cert. S.I.B.
Assistant Clerk (Part time, School Medical) .....	A. H. S. Lewis, Cert. S.I.B.
Assistant Clerk and Laboratory Attendant (Part time, School Medical) .....	G. E. Jarvis.
Matron, Isolation Hospital .....	Miss L. Taylor, S.R.N.

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## PART TIME STAFF.

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Venereal Diseases Officers .....	A. B. Paul, M.A., M.B., B.C. A. W. Holgate, M.S., F.R.C.S.
Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.	{ Mary T. Place, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer, Ante-Natal Clinic	
Public Vaccinator .....	{ R. A. D. Pope, B.A., M.D.
Medical Officer, Public Assistance	
Consultant—Puerperal Fever, etc. ..	J. G. Wigley, F.R.C.S.
Public Analyst .....	Harold Lowe, M.Sc., F.I.C.
Veterinary Surgeon .....	H. H. Aldred, M.R.C.V.S.

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† Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute, Meat and Food Inspection.

\* Certificate Liverpool University, Meat and Food Inspection.

§ Certificate Liverpool University, Sanitary Science.

‡ Certificate Central Midwives Board.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1935 upon the health of the City. The vital statistics for the City are fully given in the body of this report, but I would draw your attention to the decreased birth rate and increased infant death rate during the year. The actual number of infant deaths is, however, less than in 1934 but the rate figure is expressed in terms of number of births which materially increases the infant death rate.

It is gratifying to record that no death occurred in the City owing to childbirth. As will be seen in the report extensive work has been done by the sanitary department in respect of a clearance area which was the subject of an Inquiry early in 1935.

It is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the interest shown by the members of your Committee and the Council generally in the many branches of Public Health activity.

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation and helpfulness of other departmental officials, and the continued loyalty, support and service of my staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. LOBBAN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## City and County of the City of Chester.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres .....	2,862
Population (Registrar General) middle 1935 .....	40,500
Number of inhabited houses, end of 1935 from Rate Books .....	10,502
Rateable Value .....	£343,974
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	£1,362

Chester is chiefly a business centre for the neighbouring parts of the counties of Cheshire and Flintshire.

The chief forms of employment are shop assistants, railway workers, engineers and tobacco workers.

There has been no evidence of undue illness in any particular form of employment.

The following are extracts from the vital statistics of the year :—

The population shows a decrease of 300 from 1934. The birth rate has dropped from 16.0 in 1934 to 14.0 in 1935.

The crude death rate shows an increase from 13.06 in 1934 to 13.6 in 1935.

		Total	M.	F.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Live Births	Legitimate	532	287	245	} Birth rate 14.0
	Illegitimate	35	18	17	
Still births, rate per 1,000 total births .....					56.5
Death rate .....					13.6
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition per 1,000 total births :—					
from sepsis .....					0
from other causes .....					0
					Total ... 0
Death rates of infants under 1 year of age—					
All infants per 1,000 live births .....					75.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births .....					73.3
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births .....					114.2
Death from Measles (all ages) .....					0.37
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....					0.024
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....					0.14

### THE BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate shows a decrease of 2.0 from last year, being 14.0 compared with 16.0 in 1934.

The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

		England and Wales	Smaller Towns.	Chester.
1931	.....	15.8	15.6	16.1
1932	.....	15.3	15.4	16.5
1933	.....	14.4	14.5	14.4
1934	.....	14.8	15.0	16.0
1935	.....	14.7	14.8	14.0

### STILL BIRTHS.

There were 49 still births registered in the City during 1935, but only 34 of these belonged to Chester, giving a rate of 56.5 per 1,000 total births.

In 7 cases only the first child was lost. In 5 cases there had been previous miscarriage or still birth. The apparent cause in other cases was accident to mother 7, accident of parturition 2, twin pregnancy 1.

In the remainder no definite cause was ascertained.

### INFANT DEATH RATE.

The infant death rate is 75.8 which is 4 greater than last year.

The chief causes of death were prematurity or congenital debility which accounted for 22 of the 43 infant deaths.

Pneumonia accounted for 7, diarrhoea for 6, measles 2, whooping cough 1, bronchitis 1, violence 1, and other defined diseases 3.

The lack of sunshine which was evident from August until the end of the year and the inclement weather experienced may have had an effect upon the infant death rate.

Actually there were 4 less deaths under one year in 1935 compared with 1934, and the increase on the rate is accounted for by the reduction in the number of births.

As the housing conditions improve in the City, and fewer families occupy one room with no garden space, it is confidently hoped that there will be a welcome reduction in the infant death rate.

The position of Chester is shown in the following table :—

		England and Wales.	Smaller Towns	Chester.
1930	.....	60	55	72
1931	.....	66	62	68.5
1932	.....	65	58	53.9
1933	.....	64	56	67.7
1934	.....	59	53	71.8
1935	.....	57	55	75.8

## GENERAL DEATH RATE.

The deaths of Chester residents numbered 552 during the year, giving a death rate of 13.6, an increase of 0.54 over the figure of 13.06 in 1934.

Twenty-two per cent. of the deaths occurred in the age group 75 years and over and twenty-three per cent. in the age group 65-75 years, giving a total of 45 per cent. of the total deaths occurring in the age group of 65 years and over.

Heart disease as in previous years accounted for the greatest number of deaths—140, an increase of 11, compared with 129 in 1934.

Other circulatory diseases accounted for 35 deaths.

The deaths from cancer and malignant disease numbered 80 compared with 66 in 1934. Approximately half of these deaths occurred in the age group 65 years and over.

Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 58 compared with 59 in 1934. Of these pneumonia accounted for 41.

There were 20 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 26 in 1934. This number is decreasing year by year.

Deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 5, the same number as in 1934.

With regard to infectious diseases the following deaths occurred : measles 15, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 10, whooping cough 1, influenza 6.

It is gratifying to record that during the year no death occurred as a result of childbirth.

The inclemency of the weather in the last months of the year had an undoubted effect upon the death rate.

The comparison of Chester with the provisional figures as supplied by the Registrar General for England and Wales and smaller towns is set out below. The crude death rate of the City has been multiplied by the factor supplied by the Registrar General to make the figures comparable.

	England and Wales.	Smaller Towns.	Chester.
1935 .....	11.7	11.2	14.28

Our death rates from infectious diseases are given in the following statement along with those for England and Wales and the smaller towns :—

	Enteric Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea under 2 years per 1,000 births
England and Wales	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.18	5.7
Smaller Towns ...	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17	3.8
Chester ... ..	0.00	0.37	0.02	0.02	0.24	0.14	10.5

The prevalence of these diseases in Chester compared with England and Wales for the 52 weeks ending 28th December, 1935, is shown below :—

Notification of infectious diseases per 1,000 population.

	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.
England and Wales	0.04	2.96	1.60	0.42
Chester	0.00	5.5	1.28	0.27

The case rate of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on the basis per 1,000 total births the rates are :—

	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
England and Wales	3.60	9.44
Chester	1.66	23.2

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

### 1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.—(see front page).

### 2.—(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Municipality has its own laboratory in which suspected material is examined sent by practitioners in the district, or arising in the work of the infectious disease hospital or the municipal clinics. The work done in the municipal laboratory includes the examination of throat and nose swabs for detection of the diphtheria bacillus, or haemolytic streptococci, smears for the gonococcus, sputum for the tubercle bacillus or other organisms, blood counts or the examination of blood for the Widal reaction in suspected typhoid or the paratyphoid fevers, the examination of urine for various organisms, or for routine examination for the presence of sugar, albumen or blood.

In addition, samples of milk are examined bacteriologically every week, and those samples showing counts over the standard are the subject of advice or warning to the vendor or producer. In this way 140 or 150 milk samples are examined each year.

Fortnightly bacteriological examinations of the water supply are also made, each individual filter bed, the mixed waters, water from a consumer's tap, and from the River being examined.

A chemical examination of the water is made each month.

The following is a statement of the work done during the year :—

## LABORATORY WORK.

Material.	Examined for	Positive.	Negative.	TOTAL.
Sputum ...	Tubercle bacillus ...	68	199	267
Swabs, Nose or Throat	Diphtheria bacillus ...	59	832	891
„ Eye ...	Streptococcus ...	—	2	2
„ Eye ...	Gonococcus ...	1	3	4
„ Throat ...	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	1	1
„ Throat ...	Vincent's Angina	—	2	2
Smears ...	Gonococcus ...	8	5	13
Pus, ...	„ ...	3	—	3
„ ...	Organisms ...	2	—	2
Urine ...	General ...	—	1	1
„ ...	Albumin ...	1	—	1
„ ...	Organisms ...	—	1	1
Spinal Fluid ...	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	2	3
Blood ...	Widal reaction ...	—	2	2
Fæces ...	B. Typhosus ...	—	1	1
Totals ...		143	1051	1194

## (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Two ambulances are provided by the Town for general purposes and are kept at the Fire Station where a driver is always available. For infectious diseases, two ambulances are kept at the Fever Hospital, and also a van for the removal of infected bedding. The ambulance driver resides at the Hospital.

The ambulance facilities seem adequate for the district.

## (c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

The District Nursing Association has nurses employed in the nursing of patients in their homes. A considerable amount of valuable and highly appreciated work is done.

## (d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The following clinics are administered by the Local Authority :—

	Situation.	Accommodation.
1. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Princess Street ...	Waiting room, weighing room, consulting room.
2. Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Curzon St., Saltney	Waiting and weighing room, consulting room.
3. Ante-Natal Clinic ...	Princess Street ...	Waiting room, consulting room.
4. School Clinic (inspection) ...	„	„
5. School Clinic (treatment) ...	„	„
6. Ultra Violet Ray Clinic ...	„	„



- |                                       |                                  |   |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 7. Tuberculosis Clinic                | ... St. John Street ...          | Waiting room,<br>consulting room.               |
| 8. Venereal Disease Centre<br>(Joint) | ... Chester Royal In-<br>firmery | Waiting room, treatment<br>room, ablution room. |

Under the auspices of the Cheshire Branch of the Red Cross Society and Society of St. John of Jerusalem a local committee administers the

- |                                 |                     |                                      |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9. Orthopædic after care Clinic | St. John Street ... | Waiting room and<br>consulting room. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|

### *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

(1) Princess Street Clinic.—Two sessions are held weekly under the charge of a medical practitioner.

The babies and older children are regularly weighed and records of progress kept. When necessary, they are seen by the medical officer who advises the parents.

Two health visitors attend each session and advise the mothers on various health matters.

The following attendances were made during the year :—

(a) by children under one year of age .....	2345
(b) by children between the ages of one and five years ...	3380
(c) by mothers .....	4543

(2) Saltney Clinic.—This Clinic is under the same medical officer as the Princess Street Clinic.

The following attendances were made during the year—

(a) by children under one year of age .....	722
(b) by children between the ages of one and five years ...	671
(c) by mothers .....	1228

The following work was done by the medical officer of these clinics :—

	Princess St.	Saltney
First visits of infants .....	224	61
Subsequent visits .....	902	451
Children (1—5 years) first visits .....	56	23
Subsequent visits .....	1386	480
Mothers (consultations) .....	101	15

The attendances have been well maintained during the year and the interest of the mothers sustained.

(3) The Ante-natal Clinic meets once a week under the charge of the same medical officer as the child welfare clinics. Expectant mothers are examined and advised, and the midwife or doctor interested in the case is written to if not present. During the year the medical officer has seen 163 expectant mothers who have paid 399 visits. This represents an increase of 2 over last year and is 28 per cent. of births in the City.

Cases where the home circumstances were unsuitable as well as those cases requiring special treatment were sent to hospital.

In addition to this municipal ante-natal centre, ante-natal clinics are held at the Maternity Hospital and at the City Hospital.

Attendances at these clinics are detailed below :—

Maternity Hospital—

Number of mothers seen .....	174
Number of attendances .....	494

City Hospital—

Number of mothers seen .....	101
Number of attendances .....	280

(4) The School Clinic (Inspection) meets every school-day and is in charge of the Deputy School Medical Officer.

(5) The School Clinic (Treatment) meets on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and is in the charge of the same medical officer.

(6) Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic.

Total number attending during the year :—

Children under school age .....	12
Children of school age .....	29
Adults .....	0
Total number of attendances made .....	718
Average number of attendances of each patient .....	17.5

Summary of conditions under school age :—

Skin .....	1
Debility .....	4
Rickets .....	3
Marasmus .....	3
Bronchitis .....	1

Summary of conditions of school children :—

Neck Glands (non T.B.) .....	2
Tuberculous peritonitis .....	3
Bronchitis .....	5
Debility .....	7
Malnutrition .....	8

(7) Tuberculosis Clinic meets on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock and on Thursday evenings at 6 p.m.

The number of patients on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year was .....	242
Number of new cases examined .....	43
Number of contacts examined .....	30
Number of attendances at the Dispensary .....	276
Number of attendances at Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for refills in artificial pneumothorax .....	73
Number of visits of Tuberculosis Officers to homes .....	38
Number of "T.B. Plus" cases on the Register .....	83
Number of visits of nurses to tuberculous persons (including those under the Tuberculosis Regulations) .....	911
Number of X-Ray examinations made .....	57

#### (8) Venereal Disease Centre.—

The following sessions are held :—

- Monday, 5-7 p.m. (female).
- Wednesday, 5-7 p.m. (male).
- Thursday, 5-7 p.m. (female).
- Saturday, 12-2 p.m. (male).

The Clinic is open all day for irrigations, and trained assistants are in attendance. The clinic is a joint one for Chester and the counties of Cheshire and Flintshire.

The following is a table of the work done in 1935 :—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of Cases at beginning of year	69	35	112	57	—	3	181	95
Number attending for first time 1935 ...	35	18	141	38	4	12	180	68
Ceased to attend or transferred to other centres ... ..	19	6	45	21	—	—	64	27
Discharged ... ..	13	5	66	9	4	5	83	19
Number under treatment at end of year ... ..	73	42	143	65	—	10	216	117

The following is the number of Chester patients attending during the year for the last five years :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Syphilis .....	19	22	13	15	13
Soft Chancre .....	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa .....	27	53	70	47	49
Conditions other than venereal .....	4	7	9	10	3

The number of attendances made by Chester patients was 4,704, and the number of in-patient days was 205.

(9) The Orthopaedic After-Care Clinic meets once a week when the cases are seen by the specialist staff of the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital. During the year 158 cases were under treatment and they made 1215 attendances. The distribution of the cases was as follows :—



Arthritis .....	2
Congenital Deformities .....	19
Claw Foot .....	7
Erb's Palsy .....	3
Flat Foot .....	15
Hallux Rigidus .....	—
Hallux Valgus .....	2
Injuries .....	14
Knock Knees .....	11
Osteomyelitis .....	1
Poliomyelitis .....	12
Rickets .....	20
Bad Posture .....	2
Scoliosis .....	3
Spastic Diplegia .....	—
Spastic Hemiplegia .....	6
Spastic Monoplegia .....	1
Spastic Paraplegia .....	2
Surgical Tuberculosis .....	23
Query Surgical Tuberculosis .....	—
Torticollis .....	—
Perthé's Disease .....	1
Tendo Vag. Sten. ....	1
Angiomatous Hypertrophy .....	1
Coxa Vara .....	1
Spondylitis .....	1
Osteo Chondritis .....	1
Others .....	9

	On Books 1/1/35	Admitted during 1935	No. Treated during 1935	Discharged during 1935	On Books 31/12/35	Attendances during 1935
Under 5 years ...	20	22	42	12	30	327
5—16 years ...	43	12	55	11	44	497
16 and over years ...	22	16	38	8	21	148
Tubercular Cases (all ages)	19	4	23	4	17	243
Totals ...	104	54	158	35	112	1215

In addition 8 cases were examined and no treatment found necessary.

I have to thank most cordially once again, the Red Cross Society and the Society of St. John of Jerusalem whose enthusiasm and help combine to make the clinic the success it is.

During 1935 there were 15 Chester patients sent by the Education Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and Tuberculosis Officer to the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry. These patients spent 1,646 in-patient days in hospital. The staff of this hospital co-operate with the Local Authority in the most helpful manner. In addition, 1 case remained from 1934 in hospital and spent 365 in-patient days in hospital.

## (c) HOSPITALS.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Available Beds.	Proportion used by City Residents.	Management.
Chester Royal Infirmary	City ...	General ...	211	$\frac{1}{3}$	Voluntary Agency
City Hospital	... City Boundary	General ...	336	$\frac{5}{6}$	Local Authority
Maternity Hospital...	Centre of City...	Maternity ...	8	$\frac{5}{9}$	Voluntary Agency
Cheshire Joint Sanatorium	Market Drayton	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	250	$\frac{1}{30}$	Joint Committee
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital	Gobowen ...	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other crippling conditions	300 approx.	$\frac{1}{18}$	Voluntary Agency
Isolation Hospital ...	1 mile from City	Infectious Diseases	64	$\frac{5}{6}$	Local Authority
Tuberculosis Pavilion, Sealand	1 mile from City	Advanced Tuberculosis and Non-Pulmonary Children	26	$\frac{5}{5}$	Local Authority
Smallpox Hospital ...	1 mile from City	Smallpox ...	10	—	Local Authority

The location and amount of bed accommodation for various conditions is given where possible in the following table:—

			Chester Royal Infirmary.	City Hospital.	Chester Maternity Hospital.	Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.	Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital.	Isolation Hospital Chester.
General Medical	...	M	14	} 157	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	14		—	—	—	—
General Surgical	...	M	57		—	—	—	—
"	...	F	33	} —†	—	—	—	—
Gynæcological	...	...	15		—	—	—	—
Children	...	...	26	66	—	—	—	—
Maternity	...	...	—	35	8	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases	...	M	4	—	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Pulmon.	...	...	—	—	—	8*	—	18
" Non-Pulmon.	...	...	—	—	—	—	†	8
Chronic Sick	...	M	—	20	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	—	24	—	—	—	—
Mental Defective	...	...	—	50	—	—	—	—
Orthopaedic	...	...	—	—	—	—	†	—
Ear, Nose and Throat	...	M	5	—†	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	5	—†	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	—†	—†	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmic	...	M	6	—†	—	—	—	—
"	...	F	6	—†	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	64
Private Wards	...	...	22	—	—	—	—	—

\* Beds used by Chester Local Authority. † Beds given as required.

## CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The Royal Infirmary is fully staffed, with special departments in radiology, nose and throat, ophthalmology and gynaecology, and also for the treatment of cancer by radium. There are 211 beds. During the year the Psychiatric Clinic met weekly on Thursdays at 3 p.m. Up to the end of the year 49 patients had attended, 21 of these being from Chester. The total number of attendances was 208, of which the Chester patients made 125. Beds required by the Clinic can be had by arrangement with the Honorary Medical Staff.

## THE CITY HOSPITAL (FORMERLY ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL).

The medical staff consists of medical superintendent, two resident medical officers, two consulting surgeons, a consulting radiologist, consulting ear, nose and throat surgeon, a consulting gynaecologist and a visiting dental surgeon.

Various structural alterations have been made in various directions with a view to improving the efficiency of the hospital. The equipment, particularly that of the operating theatre and sterilising room, has received special attention.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

There are 64 beds for infectious diseases in four blocks of buildings, with 10 wards, and 18 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis (10 male and 8 female) and 8 beds for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children.

There is also a discharge block and an efficient and up-to-date laundry and disinfecting station and a mortuary.

The staffing is efficient and comprises :—Matron, four Sisters, five staff nurses and 14 probationers with an adequate domestic and laundry staff, ambulance driver and engineer.

Five hundred and one patients were admitted during the year, 380 being City cases and 121 from neighbouring authorities. The number shows an increase of 78 on that of 1934.

*Scarlet Fever.*—295 cases of scarlet fever were admitted during the year, an increase of 35 compared with 260 in 1934.

City cases numbered 208 compared with 173 in 1934.

There were two deaths in the scarlet fever cases, both from the City. In each case the scarlet fever was complicated by tuberculosis.

*Diphtheria.*—During the year sixty-four cases of diphtheria were admitted, three being nasal diphtheria. The latter consisted of two City cases and one from an outside authority.

Of the remaining sixty-one cases fifty-one were from the City and ten from outside authorities.

As was mentioned in the report last year the tendency for diphtheria cases to assume the more serious and toxic form described by many authorities was continued and increased.

This is reflected in the number of deaths from diphtheria, namely 11.

Of these 10 were City cases and one from an outside authority.

The majority of these deaths occurred in children admitted late in the disease.

The remainder of the deaths were in children where the disease was of the gravis type and where there was not the slightest response to treatment.

Of the cases who died one was admitted on the second day of disease, one on the third day, five on the fourth day, one on the fifth day, one on the seventh day, one on the 14th day and one five weeks after the onset of sore throat (admitted suffering from complications of diphtheria).

*Measles*.—Sixty-three children were admitted during the year—60 City cases and the remainder from other authorities.

There were seven deaths, all City cases; and in each case broncho pneumonia was present.

*Whooping Cough*.—Two cases were admitted from the City during the year and one case complicated by broncho pneumonia died. In addition one case of diphtheria was complicated by an attack of whooping cough as was also one case of measles.

*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*.—One City case was admitted during the year and recovered.

In addition eighteen cases, thirteen City and five from outside authorities, were re-diagnosed as Tonsillitis.

One City case was admitted as a case of diphtheria, but the diagnosis of anthrax was established. The patient subsequently died.

The remaining cases consisted of pemphigus 1, bronchitis 4, chickenpox 3, broncho-pneumonia 1, streptococcal meningitis 1.

The following table gives details of the admissions:—

1935.	Tuber- culous Disease.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fever	Puer- peral Fever and Pyrexia	Whoop- ing Cough.	Measles	Other Con- ditions.	Total.
Chester ...	33	208	53	...	...	2	60	24	380
County of Cheshire	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tarvin and Malpas	...	30	2	...	...	...	1	3	36
Hoole ...	...	21	1	...	...	...	1	1	24
Military ...	...	2	1	...	...	..	1	...	4
Other Authorities	...	34	7	...	...	...	...	2	43
Total ...	47	205	64	...	...	2	63	30	501

The following is the number of deaths with details of the cause—

	City	Other Authorities.
Diphtheria .....	10	1
Measles and bronch-pneumonia .....	7	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	5	3
Scarlet fever and tubercular meningitis ...	1	—
Scarlet fever and miliary tuberculosis .....	1	—
Broncho-pneumonia .....	1	—
Whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia	1	—
Anthrax .....	1	—
Streptococcal meningitis .....	—	1
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 5

2

(i.) LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

No further step has been taken to make a declaration under this Act.

(ii.) POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The work has been carried on as formerly by a part-time district medical officer.

(iii.) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

It is pleasing to note that arrangements are in progress for an extension at Cranage Hall for the reception of mental defectives. In July, 1936, it is expected that the first extension will be complete, thus giving the City an additional 26 beds.

3

(i.) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

The work of the maternity unit at the City Hospital has increased. In comparison with 77 cases delivered in 1934 the figure for 1935 is 118.

There were no maternal deaths and no cases of puerperal sepsis among the women confined.

There were seven still births and two deaths in children within 10 days of birth—one premature and one asphyxia pallidior.

The Chester Maternity Hospital with 8 beds admitted 174 cases for delivery during the year. This is an improvement upon last year when the hospital was overcrowded.

There was one maternal death due to haemorrhage and adherent placenta.

There were 8 still births and 6 infant deaths within 10 days of birth. The latter were 3 prematurity, two spina bifida, 1 collapse of lung. There were no cases of puerperal fever but five cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.



The work of the maternity and child welfare clinics and ante-natal clinic has been discussed earlier in the report.

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Enquiry is made into the circumstances of all cases of puerperal fever or pyrexia including a statement from the doctor and nurse attending. The nurse in attendance is limited to the case until recovery or removal to hospital, when she and her instruments are disinfected before returning to duty.

### MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.

Milk has been supplied free to 2,536 applicants during the year, 147 more than in 1934. 147 of these were first applications.

During the year a comprehensive system of checking the statements of applicants as to their means was continued with satisfactory results.

In addition, mothers and children in receipt of milk have to attend the Infant Welfare Centre regularly unless special circumstances are present.

### DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year the scheme for dental treatment for nursing and expectant mothers was continued. The treatment is either free or subject to part payment according to the means of the family.

One case was dealt with during the year.

### MIDWIVES.

There are 20 midwives practising in the City, five of which work under the auspices of the Benevolent Institution and Maternity Home. All the midwives are certified and none are subsidised by the Local Authority. Their homes are visited quarterly, and registers, ante-natal records and home conditions examined by the senior health visitor. All midwives are seen, with their bags, registers and notes, once a year by the Medical Officer and on special occasions as necessary.

Under the provisions of the Midwives Act, the Local Authority paid the whole or part of the doctor's fee when called in by a midwife in 78 cases, a decrease of 20 from last year.

Artificial Feeding.—The notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is very badly carried out, there having been only 20 such notifications received during the year.

Total number of births notified .....	710
(of these 7 were notified late; 3 by doctors and 4 by midwives).	
Cases attended and delivered by doctors .....	143
Cases attended and delivered by midwives .....	567
Number of still births (34 cases belonged to Chester) .....	47

Of the 567 births attended by midwives, in 108 cases some condition arose requiring the calling in of medical help either for the mother or infant. This is a decrease of 4 from last year.

The reasons for requiring help were as follows :—

Feebleness of child .....	4
Prolonged labour or malpresentation .....	18
Complications before labour .....	18
Complications during labour .....	8
Complications after labour .....	8
Rise of temperature .....	14
Discharge from the eyes .....	11
Deformity of infant .....	5
Lacerated perinaeum .....	20
Abortion .....	1
Prematurity .....	1

The City Council has a scheme for compensation to midwives whose cases after reference by them to the City Ante-natal Clinic were subsequently admitted to hospital for confinement.

## (ii.) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

The Maternity Hospital and City Hospital are open to receive both married and unmarried expectant mothers. The City Hospital has accommodation for dealing with homeless children under a certain age. In addition, there is a Children's Home, Wrexham Road, where older children can be accommodated.

During the year marasmic and ailing babies were admitted to the Children's Department at the City Hospital.

## (iii.) HEALTH VISITORS.

The number of Health Visitors remains as before—five.

During the year serious illness deprived the Health Department of the services of two health visitors at various times. This is reflected in the number of visits paid.

The Health Visitors made the following visits :—

Primary birth visits .....	602
Return visits .....	2900
Visits to children (1—5 years) .....	8384
Visits to expectant mothers .....	725
Other visits .....	1695
Visits to midwives .....	66

The visits to cases of tuberculosis are shown later in the report.

(iv.) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION (CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932).

This Act is administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee.

The register is kept in the office of the Medical Officer of Health to whom all notifications are sent.

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 15.

There was no necessity to institute proceedings in any case.

(v.) ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

As in former years this is carried out at the Orthopaedic After-care Clinic, and at the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

Fuller details of this work will be found elsewhere in the report.

4. MATERNITY HOMES.

There are six maternity homes in Chester which are also nursing homes in addition to the voluntary Maternity Hospital.

These have been inspected regularly during the year.

One home changed hands and fresh premises were obtained. The application for registration of the new home was granted.

**SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

1. WATER.

Chester continues to have an abundant supply of water of good quality. Since the introduction of modern methods of purification the standard of purity obtained has been remarkably good. The standard taken is the absence of typical bacillus coli from 100 c.c. of water.

On no occasion during the year was bacillus coli found in the water as supplied to the consumer.

The water is examined chemically every month and has given satisfactory results; these are as follows:—



# CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF CITY WATER SUPPLY, 1935.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Colour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opacity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reaction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chlorides as Cl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free Ammonia as $\text{NH}_3$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminoid Ammonia as $\text{NH}_3$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardness—Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardness—Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardness—Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Fr.
Opacity ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Yellow
Reaction ...	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.	Alk.
Chlorides as Cl.	1.8	2.05	1.6	2.4	2.45	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9
Free Ammonia as $\text{NH}_3$	.00042	.00127	.00066	.0013	.00066	.00066	.0066	.0001	.002	.00066	.002	.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia as $\text{NH}_3$	.0013	.0015	.0019	.010	.0019	.00172	.0032	.0085	.0039	.0012	.0026	.00128
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C	.075	.05	.027	.18	.035	.053	.24	.056	.025	.04	.0948	.00428
Hardness—Temporary	3.2	7.8	5.4	2.8	4.3	3.2	2.5	4.2	4.3	1.5	1.2	0.9
Hardness—Permanent	3.8	1.7	2.3	5.4	6.15	4.7	6.1	6.8	6.2	6.3	7.2	7.2
Hardness—Total	7.0	9.5	7.7	8.2	10.45	7.9	8.6	11.0	10.5	7.8	8.4	8.1

## 2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year a chlorinating plant for the chlorination of crude sewage was installed at the Sewage Works.

The sludge digestion scheme put into operation during 1934 was continued with satisfactory results.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Dee, the Shropshire Union Canal and Finchett's Brook pass through the City. Few complaints have been received during the year about the state of the Canal.

## 3. (1) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The few pail closets remaining in the City, owing to their situation in relation to the sewer, cannot be converted into water closets, the remainder of the closet accommodation is on the water carriage system. There were no conversions during the year.

## (2) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Public Cleansing Department is supervised by the City Engineer. In the centre of the City refuse is removed daily and in Courts about three times a week. Refuse is deposited in ashes bins which are discharged into special covered vehicles for removal to tip. Tipping is carried out in a systematic manner and formed into filter beds for the treatment of sewage effluent. This method continues to give very satisfactory results.

## (iii.) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a classified statement of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year:—

Complaints in respect of nuisances .....	339
Visits in respect of nuisances .....	3143
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases .....	403
Rooms disinfected for other purposes .....	147
Investigations into Infectious Diseases .....	402
Matters referred to City Surveyor .....	36
Tests applied to drains .....	346
Number of premises—	
drains found defective .....	237
drains repaired .....	218
insufficient drainage .....	20
drainage systems re-constructed .....	66
Ashpits abolished .....	4
Ashbins provided .....	215
Inspection in Courts .....	195
Inspection of Schools .....	57
Inspection of Stables, etc. ....	40
Inspections of Canal Boats .....	104
Inspections of Factories and Workshops .....	248
Inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops .....	238
Inspections of Slaughterhouses .....	1123
Inspections of Butchers shops .....	1146

Inspections of Fishmongers Shops .....	313
Inspections of other food shops .....	626
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises .....	12
Smoke observations .....	22
House to House District Inspections .....	94
Visits to Common Lodging Houses .....	29
Dwellings, Inspections and Re-inspections .....	3439
Visits in respect of Rat Nuisances .....	1152
Visits to Licensed Victuallers Premises .....	116
Visits under Shops Act, 1934 .....	190

The following notices were served for the abatement of nuisances :—

Intimation .....	351
Statutory .....	16

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

All nuisances were abated without the institution of legal proceedings.

### SPECIAL CLASSES OF PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO CONTROL BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

There was no cause for action in regard to houses let in lodgings, tents, vans or sheds.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No change has taken place in the number of Common Lodging Houses. The same number, four, remains on the register of common lodging houses.

The Common Lodging House, 47, Lower Bridge Street, changed hands during the year.

The accommodation provides for 145 men. The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition and for the purposes of supervision 29 inspections have been made.

### RAG FLOCK ACT.

Two samples were taken which, on analysis, proved to comply with the prescribed standard.

### WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MARGARINE AND MARGARINE CHEESE.

The register remains the same as year there being no change in the number of registered dealers.

### FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There were 34 of these shops and they were all well maintained, giving no cause for action.

## HOMEWORKERS.

Lists of homeworkers were received in February and August. The lists set out the names and addresses of thirteen homeworkers resident in the City and three in other areas. The local authorities concerned were notified in respect of the latter. Of the remainder nine were engaged in tailoring and four in boot repairing.

The homes were found to be kept in satisfactory condition and were visited by the Health Visitors.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

No change has taken place in the number of public conveniences, but a new structure is in process of construction in Boughton. This structure will serve a most useful purpose in this area. The supervision of public conveniences is carried out by the City Engineer's Department. The conveniences have been kept in a satisfactory condition, repairs being carried out as required.

## LICENSED VICTUALLERS PREMISES.

The licensed premises in the City may now be considered as nearly satisfactory as regards sanitary accommodation, with very few exceptions.

The premises are now provided with separate lavatory accommodation for the sexes and private accommodation for the Licensee.

In several instances extensive improvements were effected and there were three in progress at the year end. In those cases where no action has been taken the business is mainly 'out-door' and does not call for additional accommodation.

The attention given to the supply of hot water over the bar sinks for the cleansing of drinking utensils is most satisfactory. In some cases gas or electricity are being used as a medium for heating the water.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

For the purpose of discharging the duties under this Act the City Council employs a whole-time Rat-catcher, whose services are available to the public free of charge.

The methods adopted in the City are trapping and poisoning. The poisons used are "Cyanogas" and a Red Squills preparation, both of which have proved satisfactory. These methods of dealing with the pests were made extensive use of during National Rat Week which took place early in November.

The public were invited in the press to co-operate in the work and traps were loaned and poison bate supplied free of charge on request. There was a special staff engaged on the work during the whole of the week and from subsequent observations the work appeared to have been very effectively carried out. During the year the Rat-catcher made 1,048 visits to various premises and he caught 1,098 rats and 110 mice. The number of rats poisoned it is impossible to estimate, but with knowledge of the potency of the poison and the freedom with which the bait was taken, this number must have been exceedingly large.

The following schedule sets out the work done by the Rat-catcher :—

Month 1935.			No. of Visits.	Method.		Rats Caught	
				Poison	Traps.		
January ...	...	...	114	21	74	90	Mice. 87
February...	...	...	100	31	53	108	4
March ...	...	...	95	36	27	113	
April ...	...	...	69	24	18	55	
May ...	...	...	99	34	52	156	
June ...	...	...	104	46	40	123	
July ...	...	...	108	31	40	104	3
August ...	...	...	74	27	21	61	
September	...	...	72	27	36	66	4
October ...	...	...	85	52	23	79	
November	...	...	64	30	6	31	1
December	...	...	64	21	25	112	11
TOTAL	...	...	1048	380	415	1098	110

#### CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877—1884.

During the year the registration of one boat was cancelled leaving 263 boats on the register.

One hundred and four boats were inspected and in nine of these eleven contraventions were found to exist. After service of notices the contraventions were made good in seven of the boats. The notices in respect of the remaining two boats were unexpired by the year end and the boats were in dock.

The cabin accommodation in the boats inspected was sufficient for 369½ persons, but there were only 284 persons occupying same. The occupants consisted of 139 male adults, 91 female adults, 34 children of school age and 20 under school age.

The following schedule gives particulars in respect of the registration of the Canal Boats and work of inspection under the Acts :—

Number of Boats added to Register in 1935 .....	Nil
Number of re-registered owing to Structural Alterations .....	Nil
Number of re-registered owing to other reasons .....	Nil
Total Number registered to 31st December, 1934 .....	264
Total Number of Registrations Cancelled 1935 .....	1
Actual Number of Boats on Register at 31st December, 1935 .....	263
Number of Boats Inspected in 1935 .....	104
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations .....	95
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations .....	9
Total Number for which the Cabins were registered .....	369½
Total Number occupying the Cabins .....	284

Details of Occupation :—

Male Adults .....	139
Female Adults .....	91
Children of School Age .....	34
Children under School Age .....	20



Details showing Numbers infringing in respect to :—

—	Registration .....	—
—	Notification of Change of Master .....	—
1	Absence of Certificate .....	1
—	Certificate not Identifying Owner with Boat .....	—
—	Marking .....	—
2	Overcrowding .....	2
—	Partition (Registration 8, b. ii.) .....	—
1	Females over 12 Improperly Occupying .....	1
—	Cleanliness .....	—
5	Painting .....	4
—	Ventilation .....	—
2	Dilapidation .....	—
—	Removal of Bilge Water .....	—
—	Without Pump .....	—
—	Refusal of Admittance to Inspector .....	—
—	No proper Water Vessel .....	—
—	Without requisite Double Bulkheads .....	—
—	Non-notification of Infectious Disease .....	—
—	Number of Boats detained for Cleansing (not for I/D.) ...	—
<hr/>		<hr/>
11	Total Cases met with.	Total Cases Remedied 8

Number of Legal Proceedings taken .....	Nil
Number of printed Notice Forms issued .....	9
Number of Notices attended to .....	7
Number still corresponding about .....	2

### SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The portion of this Act administered by the Public Health Department relates to the arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers.

Special attention is required to be paid to shops as regards light, ventilation, temperature, washing facilities, facilities for taking meals, and sanitary conveniences.

A survey was made of 190 shops and it was found that in 68 instances the premises fell short in certain of the requirements. The situation of the majority of these 68 premises is such that special arrangements will have to be made. All the circumstances have been considered by the Public Health Committee and proposals were under consideration at the close of the year. Practical difficulties are to be overcome and there may be some delay before the work can be completed.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There were 22 observations taken of factory chimneys and it was necessary in five instances to give warning in respect of nuisances arising from the discharge of dense volumes of smoke.

Invariably the cause of the nuisance was due to neglect in stoking. The services of the Inspectors specially qualified in this branch of work are placed at the disposal of the stokers and as a result great improvement has been effected. Unfortunately the improvement is not always maintained and where this has happened the attention of the owner of the factory concerned has been called to the matter.

The greatest smoke problem the City has to contend with arises from the use of raw coal in the domestic fires.

Great improvement would be effected by the more general installation of grates specially constructed for burning smokeless fuel, or by the use of electricity or gas. This matter is under consideration by the Housing Committee.

#### (vi.) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Corporation Baths are indoor. There are two pools 1st and 2nd Class.

In May, 1935, complete new filters were installed. These have proved very satisfactory.

Periodic bacteriological examinations were made during the year of the water in both baths and on each occasion the result was very satisfactory.

#### SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools is generally supervised by the School Medical Officer.

In one school, outstanding last year, modern sanitary conveniences have been provided and also an additional number of wash-hand basins.

From a sanitary standpoint the schools may now be considered as improved.

#### HOUSING.

In February the Minister of Health held an Inquiry in respect of three clearance areas in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930.

The Inquiry extended from the 28th February to the 5th March.

The number of premises involved in the Inquiry was 248 dwelling-houses and 23 other buildings. The Minister subsequently confirmed the Clearance Orders in respect of 242 dwelling-houses. Six houses being excluded from the Order.

Compulsory Purchase Orders were also confirmed by the Minister in respect of Princess Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1934; Crook Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1934; and Goss Street Compulsory Purchase Order, 1934.

In November a survey was commenced to deal with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, relating to overcrowding in dwelling-houses. The details of the steps taken in the execution of the survey were as suggested by the Minister of Health in Memorandum "B", which deals with the prevention and abatement of overcrowding.

The Notices served were in the prescribed statutory form and the methods adopted for compiling the records were substantially as set out in the memorandum. The number of notices served in this connection were as follows:—

## HOUSING ACT, 1935.

*Overcrowding Survey.*

Form B. "Notice requiring statement of persons sleeping in a house"

679

This work was well advanced at the year end.

Previous to commencing the overcrowding survey a certain amount of detail work was done in preparation for dealing with another Clearance Area, but it was thought desirable to suspend operations on the Area until the overcrowding survey was completed, as it was intended to utilize as far as practicable all available staff for the purpose of carrying out the enumeration.

As the result of the activities in Clearance Areas, etc., it was not found possible to deal with individual houses to any great extent. There were 15 houses in respect of which considerable difficulties arose owing to peculiar circumstances in dealing with structural defects and the financial position of the Owners. At the year end a satisfactory decision was made and it is expected that the repairs to this block of property will be put in hand at an early date.

It was found necessary to issue closing orders in respect of seven tenements contained in one building and in respect of one other dwelling-house a demolition order was made. The demolition order had not been complied with at the end of the year.

## HOUSING ACT, 1930.

*Notices Served.*

The following statutory notices were served during the year:—

Form A.	Request for name and addresses of persons having interests in dwelling-houses .....	160
Form 1.	Notice of intention to survey building, etc. ....	3
Form 8.	Notice of time and place where the question of making a Closing Order will be considered .....	7
Form 9.	Order for closure of part of a dwelling-house .....	7
Form 14.	Notice to Owner, etc., of making a Clearance Order	59
Form 24.	Notice to Owners, etc., of making of a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of land comprised in a Clearance Area and land surrounding or adjoining area .....	314
Total Notices served .....		<hr/> 550



## HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	1020
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	3439
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	101
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	379
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	1
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .....	685
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	641
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	24
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	24
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	0
C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .....	0
D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .....	7
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .....	0

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

The number of milk producers on the register remains at thirteen. No change being made during the year. With one exception the producers retail the milk from their own stock. The milk is retailed within the City. Three of the producers possess Grade A Licences and are enrolled as Accredited Producers under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme. The free services of the Corporation Veterinary Surgeon may be obtained on request by milk producers. As a matter of routine inspection all the cattle in the City are inspected at least twice a year.

In connection with the Milk Marketing Board Scheme the examination of the cattle and testing of the milk is done at the expense of the City Council. The producer only has to pay for his licence and of course any expense incidental in bringing his premises to a reasonably fit condition for the production of a graded milk.

The routine visits by the Veterinary Surgeon and Sanitary Inspectors are made when morning and evening milking operations are in progress and at irregular intervals. Ninety-five such visits were made during the year.

In addition, 196 visits were paid to dairies and milk shops.

On the whole the premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition. Defects found to be existing were of a minor character and were immediately remedied by the registered person upon attention being called to the matter.

There are 165 persons registered to sell milk in the City.

Of this number 85 have their premises outside our area.

No legal proceedings were instituted under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

## CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

During the year 144 samples of milk were examined bacteriologically in the municipal laboratory. Of these 131 (90.08 per cent.) were found satisfactory having a bacteriological count of less than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

In comparison with 1933 and 1934 whose figures were 88.8 per cent. and 87.2 per cent. respectively, the results show an improvement

*Bacillus coli* is still too frequently found in the samples of milk, 16 per cent. only being free in 1 cubic centimetre and one-tenth cubic centimetre.

The following table sets out in detail the work during 1935 :—

# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK, 1935.

1935. MONTH.	GERMS PER 1 C.C.							Number Letters sent.	BACHLU'S COLL.		
	Under 50,000.	50,000 and under 100,000.	100,000 and under 200,000.	200,000 and under 500,000.	500,000 and under 1,000,000.	1,000,000 and over.	Total Examined.		Present in 1'0 c.c. or less.	Present in 1'0 c.c. absent in 0'1 c.c.	Absent in both 1'0 c.c. or 0'1 c.c.
January	10	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	5	6	...
February	11	4	...	1	...	...	16	1	11	3	2
March	7	3	2	...	...	...	12	...	9	3	...
April	8	2	1	1	...	...	12	1	8	3	1
May	11	2	2	1	...	1	17	2	9	4	4
June	5	1	4	1	...	1	12	2	6	4	2
July	10	...	1	...	...	1	12	1	7	3	2
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	13	2	...	2	1	...	18	3	11	2	5
October	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	2	1
November	12	1	1	2	...	...	16	2	6	7	3
December	10	...	1	1	...	...	12	1	8	1	3
Totals	101	17	13	9	1	3	144	13	83	38	23
Percentages	70.1%	12.5%	9.0%	6.2%	0.6%	2.0%	...	9.02%	57.6%	26.3%	16.0%

The examination of samples of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli is dealt with later in the report.

## MEAT.

The number of slaughterhouses remains unchanged. There are two registered and three licensed slaughterhouses.

The Public Abattoir, Queen Street, is in occupation, on lease, by the City Council. The accommodation has proved sufficient for our present needs. As most of the slaughtering takes place in Tuesday evenings immediately following the local cattle sale such little congestion as there may be is overcome before the slaughterhouse is closed that day. During the year a weekly average of 28 master butchers made use of the Abattoir. It is interesting to note that seven master butchers who do not retail meat from shops in the City make regular use of the facilities provided in the Abattoir. Apparently these butchers are desirous of having their meat thoroughly inspected and marked "Inspected, City of Chester." Meat marking has now become a matter of ordinary routine practice in the Abattoir. No charge is made in respect of the marking.

It is pleasing to note that more complete inspection is being made of meat prepared outside for sale within the City than hitherto.

There are occasions arising from various causes when the Inspectors of outside areas have found it impossible to make the necessary inspections and it is arranged they communicate with the City Authorities and inspection is made on arrival of the meat.

Also requests are made for City Inspectors to consult with the Rural Inspectors on occasion when necessary. For such purpose the City Inspectors made 15 consultations.

Although this places additional work on the City Staff the spirit of co-operation is very satisfactory.

The services of four qualified food inspectors are available in the City.

This number enables the work to be done expeditiously, thus avoiding delay in the retailing of the meat.

All animals slaughtered in the City are stunned with mechanically operated instruments of a captive bolt type. This method of stunning has been in operation within the City since 1922 and is now generally accepted with favour.

The various Orders and Regulations relating to slaughtering and slaughterhouses have been observed and there was no cause for the institution of legal proceedings.

During the year the following animals were slaughtered in the Public Abattoir :—

Cattle .....	1454
Calves .....	740
Sheep .....	10089
Pigs .....	1752
Total ...	<u>14035</u>

For the purposes of food inspection the following visits were made :—

Slaughterhouses (not including Abattoir) .....	1123
Butchers' Shops .....	1146
Fishmongers .....	313
Other Food Shops and Stores .....	626
Total visits ...	<u>3308</u>

The following is a list of food condemned during the year :—

ARTICLES CONDEMNED.	Number.	REASON FOR CONDEMNATION.
<b>BEEF.</b>		
Carcases and offal... ..	25	Generalised Tuberculosis
Organs or portions of carcasses ...	269	Localised Tuberculosis
" " ...	83	Parasitic & other conditions
<b>MUTTON.</b>		
Carcases and offal ... ..	2	Febrile
" " ... ..	2	Jaundice
" " ... ..	1	Septicæmia
Organs or portions of carcasses ...	66	Parasitic and other conditions
<b>PORK.</b>		
Carcases and offal... ..	19	Generalised Tuberculosis
" " ... ..	2	Pneumonia
Carcase and offal ... ..	1	Oedemia
" " ... ..	1	Febrile
Organs or portions of carcasses ...	361	Localised Tuberculosis
" " ... ..	45	Parasitic and other conditions
<b>VEAL.</b>		
Carcases and offal ... ..	3	Febrile
" " ... ..	2	Generalised Tuberculosis
Carcase and offal ... ..	1	Pyæmia
Organs ... ..	15	Parasitic and other conditions

ARTICLES CONDEMNED.	Number	REASON FOR CONDEMNATION.
<b>FISH.</b>		
Cod (boxes) ... ..	32	Decomposed or otherwise
Kipperd Herrings (boxes) ... ..	10	" " [unfit]
Prawns (tins) ... ..	4	" " "
Herrings (stones) ... ..	3	" " "
" (tins) ... ..	3	" " "
Mixed Fish (boxes) ... ..	3	" " "
Pilchards (tin) ... ..	1	" " "
Salmon (tin) ... ..	1	" " "
Crab (tin) ... ..	1	" " "
Fish Paste (jars) ... ..	3	" " "
<b>FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.</b>		
Apricots (tins) ... ..	104	Decomposed or otherwise
Oranges " ... ..	54	" " [unfit]
Pears " ... ..	47	" " "
Pineapple Cubes and Slices (tins) ... ..	45	" " "
Raspberries (tins) ... ..	16	" " "
Fruit Salad " ... ..	20	" " "
Peaches " ... ..	20	" " "
Baked Beans " ... ..	15	" " "
Loganberries " ... ..	13	" " "
Plums (jars and tins) ... ..	14	" " "
Plums (boxes) ... ..	10	" " "
Tomatoes (tins) ... ..	22	" " "
Cherries " ... ..	9	" " "
Peas " ... ..	10	" " "
Spaghetti " ... ..	3	" " "
Damsons " ... ..	2	" " "
Fruit Cocktail (tins) ... ..	2	" " "
Pickles (jars) ... ..	2	" " "
Black Currants (tin) ... ..	1	" " "
Asparagus " ... ..	1	" " "
Apples " ... ..	1	" " "
Prunes " ... ..	1	" " "
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Cheese (lbs.) ... ..	2	Decomposed or otherwise
Rabbits ... ..	66	" " [unfit]
Meat Pies ... ..	28	" " "
Orange Cheese (jars) ... ..	14	" " "
Black Puddings (lbs.) ... ..	9	" " "
Sausages (lbs.) ... ..	9	" " "
Cooked Ham (tins) ... ..	6	" " "
Cream " ... ..	4	" " "
Luncheon Tongue (tins) ... ..	2	" " "
Chicken and Ham Roll (tins) ... ..	2	" " "
Cooked Ox Tongue (tin) ... ..	1	" " "
Veal, Ham and Tongue (tin) ... ..	1	" " "
Meat Paste (jar) ... ..	1	" " "
Jellied Veal (tin) ... ..	1	" " "

Estimated weight of food stuffs condemned :—11 tons, 7 cwts.



## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT.

Three new licences and 44 renewal licences were issued to fit and proper persons for the slaughter of animals.

There have been no contraventions of the Act.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1925.

### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under this Order seven animals were dealt with during the year. Four were found in shippens within the City and three in the Cattle Saleyards.

The owner of one of the animals found in the Saleyards was served with notices to return it to his farm. Due notification of such transfer was given to the Authorities in the Area concerned so that they could take the necessary action.

The remaining six animals were slaughtered under my supervision and that of the Meat Inspectors. Post-mortem examinations proved the diagnosis of advanced tuberculosis in all these cases, and compensation was paid to the Owners in accordance with the terms of the Order.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified of the administrative action taken in each of the cases dealt with.

Thirty-six samples of milk were submitted to Dr. W. H. Grace at the Chester Royal Infirmary for examination for the presence of tuberculosis. Of these six (or 16.6 per cent.) were certified to contain tubercle bacilli. This high percentage of positive samples is, however, much reduced when the following circumstances are taken into account.

Five of the six positive samples were obtained from milk produced in three shippens within the City area. Three cows were concerned and after slaughter of these animals, further bulk samples of the milk were subsequently taken and proved the remaining stock to be satisfactory. The County Authorities were notified of the findings in respect to the remaining positive sample and took the necessary action.

As in previous years I made examinations of the stock in City shippens on at least two occasions during the year as a routine and on special occasions by request.

I also was in attendance at the Cattle Saleyards on Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout the year for the purpose of making inspections under the Order.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. ALDRED,

*Veterinary Surgeon.*

### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During 1935, 141 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. Eleven (or 7.8 per cent.) were certified to be "not genuine." The circumstances in respect to these samples, and the administrative action taken in each instance, are set out in the following table:—

No. of Sample.	Name of Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken.
10 (Informal)	Thyme ..	Sample contained excess of Sand amounting to 8% after allowing for that naturally present in Thyme.	Sample was the last of an old consignment. Efforts to obtain an official sample of the same brand proved unsuccessful.
15	Milk ..	Deficient to the extent of 19.7% of the Fat.	Legal proceedings. Cass dismissed.
52	Milk ..	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 7.7%	Warning letter sent to the vendor by Public Health Committee after consideration of all the circumstances. The vendor was also "Producer" in this case.
60 (Appeal to Cow)	Milk ..	Fat 2.95%. Would require removal of 6% of the Fat to reduce it to quality of Milk Sample No. 52.	
79	Milk ..	Calculated on standard of 8.5% for solids not Fat. This sample was deficient to the extent of 5.9% of the solids not Fat.	
110	Milk ..	Deficient in the Fat to the extent of 10.%	Warning letter sent to the Vendor by Public Health Committee after consideration of all the circumstances.
111	Milk ..	Contained 24% of added water	Legal proceedings instituted. Vendor fined £2 0 0 and £1 1 costs.
97 (Informal)	Cream (Tinned)	Sample labelled "Pure Thick Devon Cream" contained only 24.85% of Fat. Devonshire Cream should contain at least 45% of Fat.	Official sample Devon Cream No. 119 obtained.
119	Devon Cream ..	This sample was labelled "Pure Thick Devon Cream". It contained 25.5 of Fat. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that "Pure Thick Devon Cream" should contain at least 45% of Fat and that this sample is 19.5% deficient in Fat.	The Public Health Committee resolved "that the facts in regard to sample 119 be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Health.
133	Milk ..	Deficient to the extent of 10% of the Fat.	Legal Proceedings Vendor discharged under P.O. Act to pay costs £1 5 0
101 (Informal)	Condensed Skimmed Milk ..	Sample was decomposed therefore analysis could not be affected.	Sample was contained in a cardboard carton which proved so unsatisfactory that Vendors withdrew consignment.

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MILK.

During the year 59 samples of milk were chemically examined, and out of this number seven (or 11.86 per cent.) were certified to be below the prescribed standards (i.e., fat 3 per cent. and solids not fat 8.5 per cent.).

Samples numbered 15, 52, 60, 110 and 133 contained only 2.41 per cent., 2.77 per cent., 2.95 per cent., 2.7 per cent. and 2.7 per cent. of fat respectively. Milk sample No. 79 was deficient to the extent of 5.9 per cent of the solids not fat and sample No. 111 was certified to contain 24 per cent. of added water.

The circumstances relating to the samples adversely reported upon were considered by the Public Health Committee, with the following results:—



- (a) The vendors of samples numbered 52, 60 and 110 were sent warning letters by the Town Clerk;
- (b) Legal proceedings were instituted in the remaining instances.

The case against the vendor of No. 15 was dismissed; that against the vendor of No. 133 was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, the defendant to pay £1 5s. costs; whilst the vendors of samples numbered 79 and 111 were fined £2 plus 10/6d. costs and £2 plus £1 1s. costs respectively.

The average quality of the milk may be considered satisfactory when compared with the standard prescribed in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901. In 1934 the average composition of 61 samples of milk was 3.46 per cent. fat and 8.77 per cent. solids not fat, as compared with the average of 59 samples obtained in 1935 which were certified to have 3.53 per cent. fat and 8.95 per cent. solids not fat respectively.

The following table gives separately the results of the analyses :—

Date 1935.	Sample No.	Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.	Date 1935.	Sample No.	Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
Mar. 5	13	3.85	8.71	May 28	61	3.3	9.0
	14	3.80	8.75		62	3.75	8.8
	15	2.41	8.71		63	3.15	9.15
	16	4.10	8.78		64	3.05	8.75
	17	3.45	8.97		65	3.0	8.8
	18	3.55	8.67		66	3.75	9.0
Mar. 7	19	4.44	8.89	June 26	77	3.55	9.1
Apr. 3	20	3.40	8.90		78	3.2	8.9
	21	3.80	8.80		79	4.9	8.0
	22	4.25	8.76		80	3.0	8.6
	23	3.30	8.76		81	3.55	8.7
	24	3.25	9.01		82	3.4	8.9
	25	4.10	9.36		83	3.75	8.9
Apr. 25	39	6.3	8.5	Sept. 5	106	3.5	8.8
	40	3.25	8.69		107	4.3	8.9
	41	3.0	9.03		108	3.3	8.9
	42	3.75	9.03		109	3.75	8.9
May 22	52	2.77	9.04		110	2.7	8.7
	53	3.45	8.93		111	3.9	6.45
	54	3.1	8.84	Sept. 7	112	4.1	8.8
	55	3.35	8.97	Nov. 5	113	3.75	8.89
	56	3.25	9.33		114	4.20	8.88
	57	3.35	9.25		115	3.25	8.50
	58	3.2	9.08		116	3.90	8.76
	59	3.6	9.54		117	3.05	8.91
May 24	60	2.95	9.16		118	3.40	8.96
Total Samples ... 59 No. not genuine 7 or 11.86% Averages :— } Fat 3.53% } Solids not Fat 8.95%				Dec. 30	129	3.25	8.65
					130	3.10	8.82
					131	3.05	8.73
					132	3.25	8.69
					133	2.70	8.80
					134	3.34	8.50
				Dec. 31	141	3.77	8.58

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

I have the honour to present my report for the past year.

I received 141 samples for analysis as shown on the following list.

Fifty-nine samples of milk were received, of these the following were found to be below the Standard.

No. 15 was 19.5 per cent. deficient in fat, a sample taken "in course of delivery" was above the standard.

No. 52 was 7.7 per cent. deficient in fat, an appeal to cow sample was slightly below the standard.

No. 79 was 5.9 per cent. deficient in solids not fat, a sample taken for comparison was above the standard.

No. 110 was 10 per cent. deficient in fat.

No. 111 contained 24 per cent. of added water, a sample taken "on delivery" was above the standard.

No. 133 was 10 per cent. deficient in fat, a sample taken "on delivery" was above the standard.

A sample of Thyme contained an excess of sand, namely, 8 per cent.

A sample of Condensed Milk in a cardboard carton was found to be decomposed when examined.

A sample of Tinned Devon Cream contained only 25.5 per cent. of fat, at present there is no standard for Tinned Cream, or for Cream, such standards appear to be desirable.

All the other samples were genuine.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

ANALYSES.				ADULTERATED SAMPLES ETC.		
Article	Formal	In- formal.	Total.	Formal	In- formal.	Total.
Milk ... ..	59	...	59	7	...	7
Castor Oil ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Syrup of Figs ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Liquorice Power ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Stomach Power ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sage ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Parsley ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Thyme ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1
Tea ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Condensed Milks ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
„ Skimmed Milk ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1
Tomato Sauce ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Custard Powders ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Peas ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cooking Fats ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sauce ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Margarines ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
White Pepper ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Ground Ginger ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Fish Paste ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Beers ... ..	...	6	6	...	...	...
Ice Creams ... ..	...	4	4	...	...	...
Tinned Salmon ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Self-Raising Flour ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Rice ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Jams ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Fresh Cream .. ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tinned Cream ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tinned Cream Pure Rich Devon ... ..	...	1	1	...	1	1
Devon Cream ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	1
Lard ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Marmalade ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sweets ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sausages ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Butters ... ..	3	...	3	...	...	...
Whisky ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Rum ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Port ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mincedmeat ... ..	...	3	3	...	...	...
Sultanas ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...
Glaze Cherries ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	69	72	141	8	3	11

I am,

Your obedient servant,

HAROLD LOWE,

*Public Analyst.*

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD.

The chemical examination of food is undertaken by the City Analyst whilst the bacteriological examination of milk is carried out in our own Municipal Laboratory.

Samples of milk for examination for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli are sent to the Chester Royal Infirmary.

In cases of suspected food poisoning the Local Authority is required to send samples of the suspected food, together with other material, to the Medical Department of the Ministry of Health.

## NUTRITION.

The scheme for the provision of free milk to badly nourished school children was continued during the year under the auspices of the Education Authority, and reported in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer for 1935.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The epidemic of scarlet fever noted in 1934 continued during the year and 225 cases were notified compared with 183 in 1934. This epidemic was noted elsewhere in the country and few districts escaped. The majority of the cases were mild. Hospital treatment was replaced in suitable cases by nursing and supervision at home.

Cases of diphtheria numbered 52 compared with 43 in 1934. Reference was made to the deaths from diphtheria earlier in this report.

Immunisation against diphtheria was carried on during the year. The number of children immunised is as follows :—

School children .....	444
Children in hospital .....	118
	<hr/>
Total ...	562
	<hr/>

There was an epidemic of measles during the year and 915 cases were notified. Advantage was taken of wards at the City Hospital where cases were admitted in addition to the 60 cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

In all there were fifteen deaths from measles.

Whooping cough accounted for 30 cases during the year with one death.

There were 41 deaths from pneumonia and 60 notified cases occurred during the year.

The arrangements for the supply of diphtheria anti-toxin for use in emergency and in necessitous cases have been continued.

# NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1935.

DISEASE.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total cases.	Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria ...	1	3	0	5	2	29	6	2	3	1	0	0	52	52	10
Scarlet Fever ...	3	4	14	20	21	101	45	7	11	0	0	0	226	215	1
Erysipelas ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	2	10	0	0
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Para Typhoid ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	13	0	0
Measles ...	38	77	100	82	103	448	53	7	4	2	1	0	915	60	15
Whooping Cough ...	0	2	3	1	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia ...	1	2	7	4	1	9	1	4	9	4	17	4	63	0	41
Malaria ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## CLEANSING AND DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS AND THEIR BELONGINGS.

A shampoo station is freely used for the cleansing of heads of school children. In cases of body vermin, which are fortunately few, they are treated at the Disinfecting Station at the Isolation Hospital, where clothes and bedding are also treated. Occasionally we are asked to deal with an adult, who is dealt with in a similar fashion.

## CANCER.

There were 80 deaths from cancer during the year, an increase of 18 over 1934. Of these cases 38 occurred in the age group of 65 years and over.

The Chester Royal Infirmary is fully equipped and staffed to diagnose and treat all cases of cancer.

Treatment by radium under the supervision of a consultant from the Manchester Radium Institute is available as is also deep X-Ray therapy.

## BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The care of the blind in Chester has been delegated to the Chester Society for the Home Teaching of the Blind. The Local Authority has adopted a scheme for regulating the financial assistance given to them and their position has been improved during the year. A general supervision of the work of the Society in Chester is undertaken by the Local Authority and the homes of the blind visited and their comfort seen to as far as possible. The Local Authority have two representatives on the Committee of Management.

There were 73 persons on the register at the end of the year and the Local Authority paid to the Society £2,400 in the year, and have estimated £2,700 for the current year. There have been 9 licences issued for wireless sets to blind people.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital				
5	5	0	5	—	—	—



## TUBERCULOSIS, 1935.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and mortality during 1935 are given below:—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0— ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— ...	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	0
5— ...	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
15— ...	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
25— ...	5	0	2	1	1	5	1	0
35— ...	2	1	1	0	2	3	0	0
45— ...	7	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
55— ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards...	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Totals ...	23	12	8	4	8	12	4	1

During the year 4 deaths occurred in non-notified cases—1 pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. In each case the doctor concerned was written to and a satisfactory explanation obtained.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)  
REGULATIONS, 1925.

There has been no occasion to act on this regulation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTIONS 62 AND 66.

So far there has been no occasion to put these Sections into force.

# Infant Mortality during the Year 1935.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total Deaths						Total Deaths under 1 Year			
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes { Certified, Un-certified.	10 ..	2 ..	7 ..	1 ..	20 ..	8 ..	7 ..	1 ..	7 ..	43 ..
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions ..	2	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	7
Laryngitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, Overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations (c) ..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	..	5
Premature Births ..	4	..	5	1	10	2	2	..	..	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	6
Other Causes ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Totals ..	10	2	7	1	20	8	7	1	7	43

Nett Births in the year, legitimate, 532; illegitimate, 35.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 40; illegitimate infants, 3.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

	At all Ages.	Under 1 year, 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45.	45 and under 55.	55 and under 65.	65 and under 75.	75 and up- wards.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Measles	15	2	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Diphtheria	10	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Influenza	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	20	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	4	...	3	...
10 Other Tuberculous Disease	5	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11 Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	...	...
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	25	13
14 Diabetes	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	7	7
16 Heart Disease	140	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	14	26	48	47
17 Aneurysm	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18 Other circulatory diseases	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	13
19 Bronchitis	15	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	7
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	41	7	6	1	2	2	1	2	7	6	1	6
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
22 Peptic Ulcer	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Appendicitis	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
27 Other Digestive Diseases	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	7	6	4
29 Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Senility	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
33 Suicide	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
34 Other Violence	19	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	3	3	4
35 Other Defined Diseases	43	3	...	1	1	4	2	4	4	5	11	8
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

ALL CAUSES.

## Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1935 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT					
		Un- corrected Number	Nett	Rate	Number ‡	Rate	Of Non- residents registered in the District	Of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages			
									Number †	Rate	Number †	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number †	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1926	41,913	873	836	19.94	569	13.31	136	113	67	80.0	546	13.0		
1927	42,200	764	697	16.51	552	13.08	139	113	49	70.30	526	12.40		
1928	40,982	791	696	16.9	554	13.51	190	103	41	58.9	467	16.8		
1929	40,920	805	707	17.25	689	16.83	211	148	55	77.7	626	14.3		
1930	40,910	798	667	16.3	616	15.5	172	141	48	71.96	585	13.60		
1931	41,380	799	671	16.11	595	14.37	196	147	46	68.5	546	12.47		
1932	41,350	804	686	16.5	592	14.31	205	150	37	53.9	537	12.98		
1933	41,070	698	590	14.4	606	14.7	200	136	40	67.7	542	13.19		
1934	40,800	795	654	16.0	613	15.0	248	172	47	71.8	533	13.06		
1935	40,500	672	567	14.0	621	15.3	252	183	43	75.8	552	13.6		

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 2,862

No. of inhabited houses, 10,502.

\* Total deaths occurring in Chester whether of residents or non-residents.

† Births and deaths corrected for these births and deaths properly belonging to Chester, but occurring outside the District, or occurring in the District but properly belong outside.

# Administration of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 & 1907

IN CONNECTION WITH

## Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework, 1935.

### 1. INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF  
NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	132	5	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ...	116	13	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total ... ..	248	18	—

### 2. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found (2)	Remed'd (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspect'r (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts —				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	10	10	—	—
Sanitary accommodation } insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—
} unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	—	—
} not separate for sexes ... ..	3	3	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :				
Other Offences ... ..	—	—	3	—
Total ... ..	21	21	3	Nil

### OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

SECTION 108.

Nature of Work. (1)	Instances. (2)	Notices Served. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Wearing Apparel.—			
Making, &c. ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and Washing ... ..	"	"	"







